

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

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All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrator.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.

Attorneys at Law,

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WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

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March 16, 1863—tf.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863—tf.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 28, 1863.

[From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 26.]

Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans and his staff arrived here Saturday evening at about 10 o'clock, the train having been delayed by a trifling accident. His rooms had been engaged at the Galt House by his friends, and hundreds of our best and most patriotic citizens thronged there to see him and to bid him welcome.

We never saw the noble old veteran and victor in finer health than he enjoys now. And he is calm, confident, and most cheerful. He knows that he has left the Army of the Cumberland in good hands, and he evidently awaits the investigation if any is intended, of his own conduct without the shadow of apprehension. From full conversations with the officers of his staff, we know that all the extraordinary and startling charges, telegraphed as having been made or intimated or suggested in the Washington Chronicle, supposed by some to be an organ of the Administration, are as false as any falsehood that ever emanated from the tongue of Satan. The Administration will never officially make one of those charges against him. Why such infamous and malignant calumnies were allowed to come over the wires, whilst the most important truths are daily and nightly smothered by the Government as contraband, is something that we cannot understand. But "Time makes all things even."

We hear and believe, that the President of the United States, since the battle of Chickamauga, has written to Gen. Rosecrans, expressing entire approbation of all he had done. In closing these brief remarks, we take great pleasure in giving General Order No. 242, issued by Gen. Rosecrans, on his leaving the Army of the Cumberland. It is characteristic of him, and we could not give it higher praise. Patriotism never spoke in nobler tone.

HEAD QRS DEPT OF THE CUMBERLAND, [CHATTANOOGA, October 19, 1863.]

General Orders, No. 242.

The General Commanding announces to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland that he leaves them, under orders from the President.

Major General Geo. H Thomas, in compliance with orders, will assume command of this Army and Department. The chiefs of all the staff departments will report to him for orders. In taking leave of you, his brothers in arms, officers and soldiers, he congratulates you that your new commander comes to you as he did, a stranger. General Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization. He has led you often in battle. To his known prudence, dauntless courage, and true patriotism you may look with confidence that, under God, he will lead you to victory.

The General commanding doubts not you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past. To the division and brigade commanders he tenders his cordial thanks for their valuable aid and hearty cooperation in all he has undertaken. To the chiefs of the staff departments and their subordinates, whom he leaves behind, he owes a debt of gratitude for their fidelity and untiring devotion to duty.

Companions in arms, officers and soldiers, farewell, and may God bless you!

W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.

Official: C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

[From the Manchester Examiner, October 7.]

A Rebel Privateer—A British Ship Fired Into.

Some additional particulars have been received with reference to the stoppage of the ship Hahneman, on her way to Bombay, by a Confederate privateer already mentioned. On the 1st of July, in latitude 25 deg. 25 min. South, and longitude 32 deg. 48 min. West, while in company with two Dutch barks—one named the Bulgerstyn, the other name unknown—they perceived a large brig bearing down upon them with all sail. She passed the two Dutch ships, exchanged signals with them and then shaped her course for the Hahneman, who was then on the port tack, and heading to S. S. W., with the wind S. E. The brig then fired a blank gun, and the British colors were immediately hoisted on the Hahneman, who still kept on her course. The American now fired a shot gun, which, fortunately fell astern; afterward, another shot dropped just ahead.

The Hahneman then lay to, and the bark rapidly gained upon her, and while she was hauling up her mainsail, the privateer again fired—that time, two shotguns—and one of which very nearly reached the Hahneman, falling in a line with the foremast, and the other passed over the poop, close by the Captain and mate. The Hahneman was immediately brought to, and waited the approach of the unwelcome stranger. When she was within about 400 yards, a boat was lowered, manned by an officer and four men, heavily armed, three of whom boarded the Hahneman, and demanded her papers. The officer was remonstrated with by the Captain as to his mode of procedure, who replied that it was sure she was a Federal ship, they would have sunk her rather than let her escape. The ship's papers were strictly scrutinized, with which the officer expressed himself satisfied. The officer, upon inquiry, said his ship was the Tuscaloosa, Captain Low, and had run the blockade of Charleston after the defeat of the iron-clads and had been fifty days out; she had not captured any vessels in that time, although several had been boarded by her. The officer, Mr. St. Clair, a native of Virginia, then left the ship, together with his men, and the Hahneman proceeded on her way.

Murderers Recognized by a Cat.

The following anecdote is taken from a report made by a physician at Lyons:

Many years ago I was called upon to make a report respecting a murder, committed on the person of a woman named Penit. In company with justice of the peace, repaired to the habitation of the deceased, where I found on the floor the body of a young woman extended lifeless and writhing in her own blood. A spaniel lay at her feet, licking them from time to time and uttering piteous moans. On our appearance he rose up, but did not bark. He then came up to us and returned to his mistress. A large white cat also attracted my attention; he was mounted on the cornice of a cupboard, at the far end of the apartment, where he seemed to have taken refuge. He sat motionless; his eyes fixed on the corps; his attitude and looks expressed horror and affright.

After a slight examination I retired, promising to return the next morning with one of my brethren of the faculty. On returning, according to my promise, the first object which struck the eye of Dr. Martin,

who accompanied me, was the same cat which I had before observed. He was in his former station, in the same posture, but his looks had acquired so strong an expression of horror and rage, as to inspire my colleague with a suspicion that the animal was mad. The room was filled with the officers of justice and the armed force; but neither the clattering of the soldiers' arms, nor the noise occasioned by the loud and animated conversation of the company, could divert the attention of the cat, or produce any change in his menacing attitude. I was preparing to examine the body, when some persons who were suspected were brought into the room.

THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR VIRGINIA.—The United States District Court for Virginia, Judge Underwood presiding, resumed its session at Alexandria Wednesday. A letter says:

"Several decrees will probably be pronounced in the course of the week under the confiscation law, upon which Judge Underwood is understood to put a different construction from that adopted in other districts. He holds that, under the Constitution, and the laws of the last Congress, not merely the life estate, but the fee simple, of real property is forfeited by treason. He considers that the joint resolution explanatory of the confiscation law was not intended to put the life estate construction upon the constitutional provisions relative to the subject, but to leave the interpretation of this provision, with reference to which two opinions obtain, to the courts. Judge Underwood is confirmed in this view by high authority."

Letter from Col. W. A. Warner—Particulars of the Murder of Major A. G. Wileman, of the 15th Kentucky.

Artemus Ward en Route to California.

Artemus lectured in Philadelphia last week.

The following are a few of his hits:

I do not come here for the purpose of instructing any body. I shall not ignore the little people, little boys, or little girls. I like little girls; I like big girls just as well. I do not desire you to regard these prefatory remarks as at all apologetic. I was never embarrassed but once in life; the circumstance is a profound secret; I know it will go no farther, there are so many ladies present. It is said the rolling stone gathers no moss. I don't see what good that would do the rolling stone. I don't see what the rolling stone wants to gather moss for. As for rising with the lark, I prefer to rise with gold. Some people say that rocks are like stones. For my part I prefer to be rocked to sleep than to be stoned to death. I intend to go to California by way of the sea; I should like to go by way of the Mississippi, because the way is free! [Immense applause.]

At the close of one of my bursts of eloquence, one gentleman was observed to leave the hall; he was very much moved. Eloquence is like gingerbread; you only want one hunk of it at a time. Those people who deride the present era would have derided Noah and his ark, although he offered them dead-head tickets. I might have lectured upon Brigham Young. I don't know much about him, except that he resides in Utah and is rather married; he has a mother-in-law, which is a good thing to have. I might have lectured to you upon astronomy, and mentioned the stars, among which the most prominent is the Southern cross, which is a malatto. Instead of lecturing on physical culture, I thought of England for a lecture. I think England deserves a lecture. I thought of music. I'd give my best head of hair—and it's a good head of hair—although, as the soldier said to his lady-love, it's hard to part—[great applause]—to write well on that.

A young and very unmarried lady whom I once knew, of about fifty-two summers or somewhere about there, used to sing,

"My heart is throbbing,"

and I sweetly said, "Let it throb." I might have lectured on Africa. There are no rioters there, and there is a general disposition to see the draft in force. You will permit me to say a few words about people who put on airs. I revere Bunker Hill, and sometimes when I am in Boston I stop at the Revere House. I own a farm in the State of Maine. I should like to sell it. I have a grandmother—two grandmothers—and I love them. Indeed, we ought to like our relations—not, indeed, our foreign relations, except Russia. You remember the remark of a New Jersey magistrate, about four o'clock one afternoon, "I am glad habeas corpus is suspended at last. The old — ought to have been hung years ago."

There is one good thing in speaking on so many good topics in so short a space of time, you don't dwell long on any of them. Like the yellow fever, it don't detain you long.

Ambition is a very good thing in its way; Alexander wept, as you, no doubt, have been informed, because he had no more worlds to conquer, and if he were alive now, no doubt he would weep again and be appointed to a brigadiership. Poetry never occurred to me as a subject for a lecture. If some of our newspaper rhymers had been here, their lays might have been of more profit to the market. There were two new subjects which I intended to grapple with; but able minds do not grapple in my family. Those two subjects are Slavery and Temperance. Will you listen to me for four hours on Slavery and Temperance? I might lecture on Love, Courtship, Matrimony, &c. There are unpleasant marriages, and there will be as long as unpleasant people continue to get married. In all marriages there are squalls.

Of course, in all marriages you must look out for squalls. [Great laughter.] To me absurd people are most refreshing. Among these is the old maid who objected to a man because it had not a bow window in it.

The laugh comes in, ladies and gentlemen, at the word bow. I am reliably informed that Boston has most beautiful statuary.

I know it from what I saw in Rome—I allude to Rome on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where they stop every ten minutes for refreshment.

Now, with your permission, we will talk about the restoration of the Union. I have some convictions on the subject, obtained in the midst of a checkered career, but I use the phrase because it sounds well.

Those men who would pull the Union clock to pieces will fail, and find their endeavors shattered beneath the lightning stroke of the popular will. Ladies and gentlemen, I expect to lecture in San Francisco, California, about four weeks from to-day. Tickets admitting to this lecture will admit to that free of expense.

THE SERVICE OF THE MOISTURE IN THE AIR.

One of the most curious and interesting of the recent discoveries of science is, that it is to the presence of a very small proportion of watery vapor in our atmosphere—less than one half of one per cent—that much of the beneficial effect of the heat is due.

The rays of heat sent forth from the earth after it has been warmed by the sun would soon be lost in space, but for the wonderful absorptive properties of these molecules of aqueous vapor, which act with many thousand times the power of the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen of which the air is composed.

By this means the heat, instead of being transmitted into infinitude as fast as produced, is stopped or dammed up, and held back on its rapid course, to furnish the necessary conditions of life and growth. Let this moisture be taken from the air but for a single summer night, and the sun would rise next morning upon a "world held fast in the iron grip of frost." But the power of absorption and of radiation in the same body are always equal, so that at length it is poured forth into space; else our atmosphere would become a vast reservoir of fire, and all organic life be burned up.

In one of the border counties of Missouri, Jason Locke, a boy of fifteen, aided by his mother, is said to have killed two guerrillas attempting to enter the house. They are Locke and dam No. 1.

A new and important era is about to dawn upon Russia, namely, a change in her form of Government. Emperor Alexander, in a recent speech delivered before the Diet of Finland, a Grand Duchy of Russia, shadows forth such a change, and professes himself desirous of establishing liberal institutions throughout his empire. And first, he proposes to develop liberal principles of government in Finland, granting to its inhabitants more extended privileges in reference to the assessment of taxes and the making of motions, reserving to himself only the right to take the initiative in all questions concerning changes in the fundamental law.

The Emperor closes his speech, so full of

earnest desire for the continued prosperity of the States of his empire, with these suggestive words:

"It belongs to you, representatives of the Grand Duchy, to prove by the dignity, moderation and calmness of your discussions, that in the hands of a wise people, and one who are determined to labor in concert with their sovereign, and in a practical spirit, for the development of their prosperity, *liberal institutions, far from being a danger, become a guarantee of order and prosperity.*"

It will thus be seen that Alexander intends to confer a constitutional form of Government upon all the States of the Empire, for he would not certainly pay such a tribute to liberal institutions as this speech contains, unless he contemplated the adoption of them.

In fact, in his correspondence with the Western Powers in reference to Poland, he has promised to it a representative constitution, which he will undoubtedly establish as soon as the present rebellion shall have been quelled. Moreover, it is said that the Emperor has in readiness to issue, a proclamation establishing nine Provincial Diets throughout Russia, all to be subordinate to a Central Chamber of Representatives of the Empire.

Such a proclamation will be the initiatory toward giving to the Russians a Constitutional Monarchy, and by such a course Alexander will make for himself a greater name than even that of Peter the Great, for Russia, under the powerful influence of free institutions, will become a greater and nobler Government than ever the mind of despotism imagined. Surely, liberty is becoming and unconquerable power in all nations, and he is the wise ruler who regards it.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the h-u-s-e, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

R. P. PEPPER.

Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-tf.

United States Five Twenties Loan.

WILL furnish United States 6 per cent bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par.

Apply to us at Farmers Bank.

J. B. TEMPLE.

Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863-tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

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E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-tf.

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PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY!

We are thus enabled to sell at

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Than can now be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO,

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

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SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

FRENCH MERINOS.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 28, 1863.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH

FOR THE

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Besides reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will furnish a summary of all the more important items of the current news of the foreign and domestic war, political and miscellaneous.

The important subjects which will claim the attention of the General Assembly are of vital importance to all the citizens of the State of Kentucky, and we shall hope to receive a large list of subscribers to our Daily paper.

The DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is published at \$4 per year. The Session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring us five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Rammittances may be made by mail at the risk of the publisher.

OCT. 28th, 1863.

Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation, urging upon the citizens of New York to aid in recruiting volunteers, under the recent call of the President. In the appeal which he makes to the people, he, with great truth, says:

In this emergency it is the duty of all the citizens to listen to the appeal put forth by the President, and to give efficient and cheerful aid in filling up the thinned ranks of our armies. It is due to our brethren on the field, who have battled so heroically for the flag of our country, the Union of the States, and to uphold the Constitution, that prompt and voluntary assistance should be sent to them in this moment of their peril. They went forth in the full confidence that they would at all times receive from their fellow-citizens at home a generous and efficient support. Every emotion of pride and patriotism should impel us to give this by voluntary and cheerful contributions of men and money, and not by a forced conscription or coercive action on the part of the Government.

Every conservative throughout the land will thank Gov. S. for these timely words of encouragement. Every effort should be made by the loyal States to fill up our army. The military operations of the Government are delayed and hindered by the want of adequate military power, and are threatened with serious disasters. Prompt action is needed. Halleck has succeeded in placing our armies in such positions that neither can aid the other by diversion, or strategy, or direct and speedy reinforcements, and the only safety is in making each army large enough to meet any force which it is in the power of the rebels to bring against it.

If we meet with a disaster in the centre, although the disaster may not prove fatal—no disaster can be—it may protract the war. To meet all contingencies, let every loyal official and private citizen, lend their whole influence and aid to the raising of men. The more men we get, the sooner the war will be ended and peace restored.

The Cincinnati Times, in commenting upon a recent article of ours on the subject of enlisting negro troops in Kentucky, says:

The plan of Secretary Stanton, as we understand it, is this: he will establish recruiting offices in the Border States, and offer to slaveholders \$300 for each able-bodied negro who will enlist in the army; the slave to be made free at the expiration of his term of service. If any man can seriously object to this, we should be glad to know upon what grounds.

Several serious objections are made to the enlistment of negro troops:

It is inhuman to entice or force a negro to fight for another man's Government. The reason urged by many in the Northern States that it will save the lives of white men, is not only dishonorable, but inhuman. No slaveholder would ever place his slave beneath himself and danger.

The plan proposes to consult the slave, and not the owner.

It would leave in the slave States a large free negro population, which, no one knows better than a Cincinnati editor, is the meanest population on the globe. This population would be such a nuisance that the people of Kentucky would expel it from the State.

The Federal Government has no right or authority to go into the slave trade—its

pledges to pay \$300, or any other sum would not be binding. The Abolition party if they ever got control of the Government, would repudiate it, while any other party, would be afraid to tax the people of the North to pay for the slaves.

The enlistment of negro troops retards the enlistment of white soldiers. Up to the time when the negro policy was commenced, we had no difficulty in getting volunteers,

the whole nation was united in a cordial support of the war. As soon, however, as Abolition counsels prevailed, volunteering stopped the conscript law became a necessity—the people were divided, the energies of the loyal masses neutralized and paralyzed by divisions and dissensions.

The whole army, except here and there, in the case of some political General, or ambitious Colonel, abhors the whole policy—view the whole enterprise with disgust—army correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding.

As for Kentucky, she is unanimous against it, and, so far as she is concerned, while she is a loyal State, she will maintain her own just and constitutional rights. We have, thank God, a Governor who understands Kentucky's duty and her rights, and has the firmness and courage to perform the one, and defend and guard the other. He will lead the people in the path of duty; but, while he and they will be zealous in the cheerful discharge of all their duty to the Government, it does not necessarily follow that he and they should quietly submit to having the State Constitution and laws trampled under foot, to gratify a fanatical Abolition demand. Again we repeat that we are unconditionally for the Union, and, being so, we shall speak candidly concerning matters of public policy which concern, not only Kentucky, but the great cause of the Union to which the people of Kentucky are so thoroughly and unalterably attached.

We rejoice that the authorities have given official assurances that no scheme is on hand to enlist negro troops in Kentucky. We hope that it will not be done anywhere. The witty part of the Times' article we pass by with the single remark that the sentiments of the Commonwealth, reflect the sentiments of the loyal people of Kentucky, and conform to the principles of the inaugural address of our Governor, which has been so universally endorsed and applauded by all loyal men everywhere.

The Cincinnati Times cannot understand how we can be unconditionally for the Union, and at the same time, oppose the enlistment of slaves in Kentucky. We have no difficulty on the subject. We have from the start occupied this position. It is the position of the loyal men of Kentucky. The only party in the State who secretly rejoice at the scheme is the Secession party. The rumor that slaves would be enlisted as soldiers, in this State, gave the Secessionists as much satisfaction as it could the most radical Abolitionist.

The Commonwealth has always given a proper support to the constitutional authorities. We have advocated, and still advocate, the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed. The last man and the last dollar, we say, should be given, if needed, to save the Government. If money is needed, let all the resources of the Nation be freely given—if more men, let every adult, capable of bearing arms, be freely offered—if blood is required, let rivers of blood flow, before we surrender up our Government, our liberties, and our property to destruction which the success of the rebellion would surely bring. Occupying this position we shall ever in a becoming manner, oppose the wicked and mischievous negro policy of the Radicals.

RANK OF MAJOR GENERALS.—The prevalent notion touching the rank of the Major Generals in Tennessee is erroneous. Major General Grant is the senior officer in command, taking rank from date of 16th February, 1862; Major General Burnside is next in rank, his commission dating March 18, 1862; Major General Rosecrans is next, taking rank from commission, dated March 21, 1862; Major General G. H. Thomas' commission is dated April 25, 1862; Major General Hooker's May 5, 1862, and Major General Sherman's, we think, in November, 1862. It is evident, therefore, that Hooker's or Sherman's rank were not elements which affected General Rosecrans.

No NEGRO ENLISTMENTS IN KENTUCKY.—It will be seen from a special despatch on our first page, dated Washington, October 25, that the order relative to the enlistment of negro soldiers applies only to Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland, and Delaware.—*Lou. Journal*, October 27.

they fail to convince him, should meet with, as it deserves, the condemnation of every citizen. This rule or ruin party are no better than rebels, and the country should not be afraid to tax the people of the North to pay for the slaves.

A chaplain reading the Bible to the sick soldiers in one of the hospitals hit the story of Samson and the incident of slaying thousands of Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass, when he was suddenly interrupted by a wounded man apparently asleep, with the inquiry:

"Who told that story?"
"It is from the Bible," solemnly responded the chaplain.

"Well hang me if I didn't think it was a dispatch, signed R. H. Milroy, Brig.-Gen. Commanding."

wounded seven or eight, captured nine prisoners, and some twenty five horses and mules."

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"Well hang me if I didn't think it was a dispatch, signed R. H. Milroy, Brig.-Gen. Commanding."

AMERICAN ICE IN INDIA.—And now that I have touched on America, let me record a few instances in connection with Americans in the old world, which I always look back upon with intense pleasure. It was on a fine warm morning at Calcutta—where the mornings, and the nights too, for that matter, are generally warm—in the spring of 1835, that my servant, Bapoo, rushed frantically into my bedroom and aroused me with the intelligence that a ship had arrived from America laden with *burruff*—ice. I muttered a *pish!* and turned to sleep again. But Bapoo was inexorable. Did master want to loose the opportunity of getting ice for his wine and his butter? Other gentlemen were already on board and the ice would soon be gone. Suddenly I remembered reading that the Yankees were in the habit of sending ship loads of lake ice to Cuba. Was it possible that the spirit of enterprise had extended to the shipment of the article to India? Why not? Where were the limits to American enterprise and ingenuity? I sprang up, took my bath, dressed, rode down to the river's side and was promptly on board the Boston ship which Mr. Tudor had consigned to Calcutta. I soon learned all about it. This was the first experiment. If the ice sold well and people would take means to store it, any quantity could be exported to Calcutta.

Holding a prominent public position at the time, I at once went to Lord William Bentinck, the Governor General, held consultations with the Chamber of Commerce, and the result was that the thing was taken up earnestly. Ice houses were built—ice boxes in the meanwhile doing-duty for them—a piece of plate presented to Mr. Rogers, the supercargo of the ship, and from time to time to this the trade has gone on merrily enough. We made mistakes at first, and much wastage was the consequence. The stupid native servants could not be made to understand that what would evaporate if exposed to the air. They thought, on the contrary, that if it were wrapped up in baize the warmth of the covering would cause it to melt, and so they carried it open through the sun. If they took a lump in their hands they would drop, declaring it *burnt their fingers*. In our hospitals the American importations became real blessing in allaying inflammation and subduing irritation. Its effect was tried in a few cholera cases. The sufferers called for water to assuage their burning thirst, and because it proved a powerful and energetic tonic in one or two cases it was tried frequently—unluckily with an opposite effect.

[Cor. Boston Journal.]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,

L. S. I, have hereunto caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort this, the 17th day of October, 1863

and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

On TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused

the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort this, the 20th day of October, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

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STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.	
Real Estate unincumbered,	\$87,963 18	88,990 92	
Cash on hand and in Bank, and in hands of Agents,	111,968 05		
Hartford P. & R. Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, \$44,000	39,600 00		
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,500	4,600 00		
N. Y. Central Railroad, (Conver., M'tg'd B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	12,200 00		
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	27,750 00		
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R. (G.M.R.) M'tg'd B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	25,500 00		
P. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	25,500 00		
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000	22,000 00		
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000	41,800 00		
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000	32,400 00		
Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tg'd Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 19,000	19,000 00		
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	28,000 00		
Little Miami River Co., M'tg'd Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000	3,360 00		
Michigan Central R. Co., M'tg'd Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, 75,000	86,250 00		
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000	42,940 00		
Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest, 26,000	26,000 00		
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1833 & 1858], 6 per cent., annual interest, 60,000	67,200 00		
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual int., United States Coupon Bonds 1837, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 205,000	135,000 00		
United States Coupon Bonds 1838, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 125,000	100,000 00		
U. S. Treasury Notes, [August, 17-19 p'r cent., semi-annual interest, 57,300	60,165 00		
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	10,500 00		
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, 31,000	33,650 00		
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 15,000	15,450 00		
Connecticut's State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000	22,800 00		
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000	112,000 00		
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	26,000 00		
Indiana State Stock, 2½ p'r cent., semi-annual interest, 76,000	45,600 00		
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70			
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1852, 1863, 500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k, Waterbury, Conn., 50 Shares Stamford B'k S'k, Stamford Springs, Conn., 30 Shares East B'k S'k, Providence, R. I., 200 Shares Hartford B'k S'k, Boston, Mass., 100 Shares Safety Fund B'k Stock, Boston, Mass., 200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo., 100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k S'k, Phila. Pa., 40 Shares Etna B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 100 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn., 200 Shares Citrus Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 27 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'k, Hartford, Conn., 500 Shares Hartford B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn., 100 Shares Merch'ts & Manufacturers B'k S'k, H'd, C. 300 Shares Phoenix B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn., 250 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750	12,750 00		
WHERAS, it has been represented to me in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large:			
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.			
By the Governor: D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.			
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.			
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